## XXXVITH CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

SENATE... WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1861.

Mr. EITCH (Dem., Ind.), from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution for printing 25,000 of the Mechanical Records of the Fatest Office. Adopted, Mr. WADE (Rep., Chio) presented a petition samestly requesting Congress to stand firm by the Constitution and the enforcement of the lavis.

Mr. TEN EYCK (Rep., N. J.) presented reveral petitions of the same character.

Mt. DIXON (Rep., Com.) presented a petition from ever 1,000 (trizens of Connecticut, without distinction of party, in favor of the passage of the Border State

Mr. BIGLER (Dem., Pa.) presented petitions in

Mr. BIGLER (Dem., Pa.) presented petitions in favor of the passage of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. CAMERON (Rep., Pa.) presented petitions in favor of standing by the Constitution.

Mr. WHOFALL (Dem., Texas) offered a resolution impairing of the President why troops were concentrated in this District, their number, and if destined for special service; and if so, for what service. Laid over.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep., Ill.) reported a resolution providing for the mode of counting the votes for President and Vice-President.

The resolution proposed the usual mode, and was adopted.

The resonant proposed the state of the passage of the bill as necessary for the support of the Government. He disclaimed the idea that the money would be used for war purposes. The Government or Union could not be preserved or restored by force, and the amount of this loan was necessary for the ordinary working of the Government in time of peace. After a discussion, the bill passed. The President's Message was taken by

Mr. JOHNSON (Dem., Tenn.) said that in a former speech, he thought he had placed timeelf on the Constitution, with the fathers, and against the doctrine of nullification and secession, which he considered to be a national heresy. As far back as 1833 he had planted himself on the same principal to the s back as 1833 he had planted himself on the same prin-ciples, and believed the doctrine of secession to be an enemy, which, if sustained, would lead to the destruc-tion of the Government; and he opposed this doctrine to day for the same resons. He believed that it would be the destruction also of any Government which might be formed subsequently. He looked upon this doctrine as a prolific Northern political sin, as a production of anarchy, which was might be formed subsequently. He looked upon this doctrine as a prolitic Northern political sin, as a production of anarchy, which was the next step to despotism. But once, when he made a speech on the 19th of January, he had been attacked and denoanced; but he was inspired with a confidence that he had struck treason a blow, and men who were engaged in being traitors felt the blow. His object now was to meet attacks. On yesterday we had quite a scene: a piece well played, gotten up to order, and he pieces well memorized. Whether anxious mourners were prepared for the occasion he could not say. The Senator from Louisiana (Mr. Benjamin) had argued that his State had violated no obligation, as she was not bought for a price, but had her sovereignty simply handed over in trust. He (Mr. Johnson) then read from the first article of the treaty of cession of Louisiana, claiming that it was explicit that by the conveyance of absolute jurisdiction and confort to the United States of the property and lovereignty, both were conveyed to the people of the trel to the United States of the property and sovereignty, both were conveyed to the people of the United States. It was not, as represented by the Sentor of Louisians, any good will of the French, but the United States bought this sovereignty for so many million dollars. Then the Senator from Louisians pormitted to the Control of the million dollars. Then the Senator from Louisiana porfrayed the enormity of the wrongs done to Lonisiana
fill he (Mr. Johnson) almost thought Marc Anthony
tame back, and expected to hear the Senator exclaim,
"If you have tears to shed, prepare to shed them now."
What are these dreadful wrongs? The United
States bought her, paid for her sixty millions of
francs, and then admitted her to the Union.
Was any oppression and wrong there? Was there
say wrong, when, at the battle of New-Orleans, Kentucky, who, thanks to God, stands firm to-day, and
Tennessee, who, he hoped, will stand with Kentucky,
went to the help and saved that city from Packenham?
How much protection has she had for sugar? Is
this another wrong? Then where are the wrongs
which justify Louisiana to-day in leaving the Gov"rament, in violation of the rights of all the
States of the Union? Without consulting even
Kentucky and Tennessee, who defended her, she
has taken the forts, arsenals, and mint of the Unitrd States. He said this reminded him of the
fable of the frogs and their King Log, who got dissatisbed with the wrongs they received, and took King
Stork, who began to devour them, that South Carolina
rot King Stork now, and Louisiana will have him when
they make heavy appropriations for war. Is it not an
outrage on the Government? There was a large porsion of the people who think that there have been agtraved the enormity of the wrongs done to Louis courage on the Government? There was a large por-tion of the people who think that there have been ag-pressions, and that something ought to be done; but there was another part who are afraid that something may be done, being for reconciliation. He referred to may be done, being for reconciliation. He referred to a speech of the Senator from Louisiana, when he said, a speech of the Senator from Louisiana, when he said, unce the election of Lincoln, are those who prate of disunion like silly savages who shoot at the sun, but the sun still runs on. What changed the Senator's mind so soon? He claimed that the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Hunter) was forced to the conclufrom Virginia (Mr. Hunter) was forced to the conclusion, after careful thought, that secession was not a right given by the Constitution, and that he would be willing to regulate it so that no one State shall go out of the Union without the consent of the rest. But when Jefferson, under the confederation of said States, had the right to compel the obedience of a State, he [Mr. Johnson] would as soon take the opinions of the Old Dominion earlier statesmen, as the latter ones. He argued at some length the question of coercion, claiming a great difference between the enforcement of the lawe, and what was called the coercion of States. He quoted The Richmond Enquirer of 1814 referring to the Hartford Convention, and saying that no State had a right to withdraw from the Union, and that resistance against the laws was treason, calling on the Government to arrest the traitors, for the Union must be saved at all lazards. Mr. Johnson said he subscribed fully to those opinions. But what is treason? The Constitution says "treason consists in levying war ngainst the United States, or adhering to an enemy and giving him aid and comfort." Does it need any search to find men levying war, and giving aid and comfort to enemies against the United States? Treason ought to be pushed, North and South, and if there are traitors, they should be entitled to traitors' reward. [Applause.] He said that South Carolina early had a prejudice against a Government by the people, and that secession was no new thing in that State. He referred to the carly history of South Carolina, who claimed, at one time. was no new thing in that State. He referred to the carly history of South Carolina, who claimed, at one time,
that they were ready to go back under the dominion of
King George. He read an address of the people of
Charleston to King George, 1780, saying that they
never intended to dissolve that union, Ismenting the
struggle of independence, professing affection and zeal
for that Government, the King, &c. He then referred
to the attempt to break un the Government in 1832 by to the attempt to break up the Government in 1833 by South Carolina. Then they were restrained and then pride humbled, and men who speak in their Conven-tion now say that they have had an intention to distion now say that they have had an intention to dissolve the Union for forty years. The question now is,
are the other States going to allow themselves to
be precipitated into ruin by South Carolina?
What does South Carolina propose to give to Ken2neky and Tennessee? All South Carolina wants of
Kentucky and Tennessee, and the other States of the
northern portion of the South, is to furnish men and
money. When we find her prosecuting a contest for
Mexico or elsewhere, Tennessecans and Kentuckians
will be very desirable to help in the battles. What
protection can South Carolina give Tennessee and Kentucky, if her negro property needs protection? We
have got the men, and we will have to pay for
it, and not South Carolina, which has been
an apple of discord in this Confederacy from my
earliest recollection to this time, complaining of everything and satisfied with nothing. an apple of discord in this Confederacy from my earliest recollection to this time, complaining of everything and satisfied with nothing. I think sometimes it would almost be a godsend if Massachusetts and South Carolina could be joined together, like the Siamese twins, and separated from the Government, and taken off into some remote, some excluded part of the ocean, and fastened there, to be washed by the waves and cooled by the winds, and after they had been there a sufficient length of time, the remainder of the people of the United States might entertain a the people of the United States might entertain a proposition for taking them back. [Laughter.] For they seem to have been a source of dissatisfaction pretty much ever since the Confederacy was formed, and some operation or experiment of this kind, I think, would have a beneficial effect on them. But we must try to do the best we can with them. So much for South Carolina and Louisiana. I don't think they are setting examples worthy of initiation. But the little speech I made on the 19th of the month, seemed to produce Carolim and Louisians. I don't think they are setting examples worthy of imitation. But the little speech I made on the 19th of the month, recemed to produce some stir, and among other distinguished Senators, the Senator from Oregon (Mr. Lane) felt it his daty to make a reply. I did not think this was called for. I had not said anything offensive to him, or I did not intend to, at least. I felt he had just come out of a campaign, in which I had labored hard, and expended my money in vindicating him from the charge of secession. Yes, through dust and heat, through mad and min, I traversed say State, meeting the charges that secession was at the bottom of his platform and principles, and that it was a fixed and decided plan to break up this Government. It was charged that it started at Charleston, and was consummated at Baltimore, and that my worthy friend was the embodiment of dismion and secession. I met the charge: I denied it and responding it, and tried to convince the people that the charge was untrue. I did not see what there was in my speech to extort an answer from him. I did not come into conflict with anything he said or did, and while he was striking he blows without came. I felt at was at least not exactly fair. I hazy not reve defended bing to his entire satisfaction. It so formed out that we were affortunate, but I was a least not exactly fair. I

chould. The Senator said he was not going to march under my bloody banner, and I would not find the Northern Democracy ready to strike down the people of a gallant State contending for their rights. I don't of a gallant State contending for their rights. I don't knew as I used language that called for a reply like that. Did anybody hear me talking of marching down into South Carolina? No. Why then are attacks made on positions which I did not assume? Why is this language used toward me unless intended to make a false impression? But, sir, I saw the consternation in the faces of some, and I knew I had struck a blow at treason, and it was important that somebody from another quarter should make the attack on my speech. If the attack had been under on what I said, or on any position I seamed, I should not have complained. Indeed, I do not complain now. I have lived down some things, young as I am. I have survived many misrepresentations, for I feel in my conscience and my heart that I

garments covered with the dust of the field in the pur-suits of peace, than to have a gaudy epaulette on my shoulder, or a sword by my side in its glittering scab-bard, the insignia of strife, of blood, of war and carnage. I would rather see the people of the United States en-gaged in a war with every other part of the habitable globe, than to engage in war with each other. If blood must come, let it come. But let it not be shed by the people of these States, one contending against another. But the Senator from Oregon went still further, alluding to the Senator from Tennessee, see to the action of mine on certain resolutions intro-

as to the action of mine on certain resolutions intro-duced by the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Brown.) Now I wish to say here, that had that Senator (Mr. Lane) avowed such a doctrine prior to the Presidential

Lane) avowed such a doctrine prior to the Presidential election as he did in his reply to me, expressing disunion and secession sentiments, I give it as my opinion, he would not have received 10,000 votes in the State of Tennessee. Mr. J. then read from the record of votes, showing that the Senators from South Carolina, as well as the Senator from Oregon, and others, voted against the resolution declaring that Slavery veeded restection. I went to know what has brought

voted against the resolution declaring that Slavery needed protection. I want to know what has brought such a change over the Senator's mind since the last session of Congress, when the Senator said, under the sanction of his oath, in voting against Mr. Brown's resolution, that it was not necessary to pass laws now to protect Slavery? Now he is ready to say they have the right to go out of the Union because Congress has not passed laws to protect Slavery, which he then swore were not necessary. Then other resolutions were introduced, and Mr. Brown offered an amendment, and made an argument to show the neces-

amendment, and made an argument to show the necessity of passing laws to protect Slavery then. But the Senate voted, 42 to 3, that there was no danger, and Slavery did not need protection. Mr. J. read the list

Slavery did not need protection. Mr. J. read the list of votes. "Mr. Benjamin, Aye," and Mr. Lane—ah, yes, Mr. Lane of Oregon swore on the 25th of list May that slave property did not need protection in the Teritories. And now I want him to get up here and tell the Senate and the American people, if he is for the right of a State to break up the Union, because she cannot get that protection for slave property which he then swore it did not need. [Laughter.] Then the Senator from Oregon, in his reply to me, spoke of the reservations and conditions made by the Old Dominion and by New York in surrendering their delegated powers. He spoke with great familiarity of the subject and the rights

spoke with great familiarity of the subject and the rights of the States, and he read a few lines, and then wanted

o know if the time had not arrived when these States

to know if the time had not arrived when these States should reaume their delegated powers. After declaring, under the solemn sanction of an oath, that no further protection was needed, he wants to know now if the time has not arrived when these States will be justified in breaking up the Confederacy. Perhaps it might be well to examine a book before speaking of it. I do not say this is the case with the Senator, but I shall proceed on the idea that he thought he understood it all. This is a common misapprehension. Sometimes it arises from a want of examination, and sometimes it arises from a want of capacity to understand. On examination, we find that the Committee of the Virginia Convention reported resolutions previous to the ratification

reported resolutions previous to the ratification of the Constitution, providing that certain amendments ought to be referred to the other States. This

tinguished Senator from Oregon; and I am inclined to think he understood the whole subject as well as the

is hereby declared unrevocable without the consent of the United States." There is the compact. Yet it is claimed that Alabama has a right to go out of her own will, because she cannot get her equal rights. When we are a candidate for the Presidency, then I suppose we are all equal brethren in this Confederacy. But after we have attempted and signally failed of an election, then I suppose the enemies, the commences

But after we have attempted and "Righiny raised of an election, then I suppose the enemies' line commences just where our defeat commenced. [Laughter.] Mr. J. then referred to Louisiana, purchased for the purpose of preserving the free navigation of the Mississippi River, yet in her ordinance of secession she claims a negative right to control that navigation, and, with

a negative right to control that navigation, and, without concluding, gave way to a motion to adjourn.

The PRESIDENT presented a message from the
President of the United States, stating that he had received from the Governor of Kentucky, resolutions
making application to Congress to call a Convention to
present amendments to the Constitution. He said it
afforded him great pleasure to perform this duty, and
felt confident that Congress would act with careful
consideration, to which the resolutions are entitled on
account of the patriotic source from which they proceed, as well as the great importance of the subject.

Laid on the table. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. TAYLOR sent to the Clerk's table the Louisiana Ordinance of Secession, which was read.

He said the act which it was his purpose to perform

withdrawing from this assemblage, in obedience to e will of the people of his State, was one of no dinary occurrence. The spectacle was now exhibited

of seeing the representatives of the States, delegation after delegation, withdrawing from Congress, from the legislative assembly of the country destined under Providence to be the greatest the world has ever seen.

We are now witnessing the dissolution of a mighty form of Government and the secession of State after State from the Union. Differences of opinion have

condition of the two sections. A number of the rover-eign States have arrived at the conclusion that they

eign States have arrived at the conclusion that they can no longer remain members of this Union, unless changes be made in the Constitutional law, and the Constitution restored to its original spirit. In his judgment he owed it to himself, to the people of Louisiana, and to the House and people of the United States, to say that it was his solemn convexion that if every one of the measures reported by the Committee of Thirty-three were adopted unanimously by both Houses of Congress, it would produce no effect in resisting the current sweeping State after State from the Confederacy. If the Union was to be restored to its

Confederacy. If the Union was to be restored to its former condition, it must be by constitutional amendments. If gentlemen cannot grant this, then a dissolution of the Union is inevitable. If we cannot dwell

together in unity, let us like the patriarchs Lot and Abraham peaceably separate. While he found no war-

rant in the Constitution for secession, he maintained the right of revolution, which had been recognized by relemn acts through all the Departments of Govern-

ed these results owing to a change in the relative

ordinary occurrence

was voted down. Then the committee reported

young as I am. I have survived many misrepresentations, for I feel in my conscience and my heart that I am but doing my duty, and I am always ready to do it.

"Bloody banner!" I suggested no such thing. No; war is not a natural element of mine, and I said in that speech that my thoughts were turned on peace, not rendered imperative upon the people and the Govern-ment of the United States in protection of their dignity, speech that my thoughts were turned on peace, now war. For in the language of that denomination presty numerous in the country, I might say, I hate war and love peace. I belong to the peace party, and I thought when making that speech, I was holding out the olive branch, by trying to bring quiet and reconciliation to a distracted country. I would rather wear the dingy garments covered with the dust of the field in the purpose of the second second

ment of the United States in protection of their dignity, their rights and their honor?

Mr. TAYLOR replied—When Congress came together, and it was unmistakable that a portion of the Southern people were under the influence of what they conceived to be aggression on their rights, and under the influence of apprehension as to the future, and after hearing on the floor of the House and the Senate coercion threatened against their right of revolution, and the duty of holding them in absolute subjection, and of reducing them to a condition worse than that to which the people of Ireland are subjected to, and those of India now groaning at the footsteel of British power-under these circumstances, if it was their purpose to assert the right of revolution and take the attitude of sovereign States, it was their duty, as the forts were assert the right of revolutions as the forts were sovereign States, it was their duty, as the forts were erected on their soil, not for the purpose of restraining them into obedience, but repelling hostile invaders, to

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE (Dem., N. Y.)-I hope the gentleman who is taking his farewell will not be

Mr. TAYLOR repeated that on the first attack on the South the people there would come to the rescue, including Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Missouri, and a civil war will result, the like of which history does not record. Mr. Taylor then bade gentlemen

Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep., Ill.) who had made objection

will give you the same privilege when you withdraw. Mr. BOULIGNY said that until a few minutes ago

Mr. BOULIGNY said that until a few minutes ago he was in a similar position with his colleague. He had received no official information that an ordinance of secession had been passed by Louisians. As to the Convention, he was not elected by them, and had nothing to do with their action. He should not therefore obey their instructions. Some of the gentlemen of that body were his personal and intimate friends. He thought discourtesy had been exercised toward him in not sending him a copy of the ordinance. He would therefore pay no attention to it until he received offitherefore pay no attention to it until he received offical notice of its passage. [Applause.] Another reason compelled him to differ with the Senators and representatives from that State: He was the only member of Congress elected therefrom as an American Union man, and to this principle he should stand for ever, [Applause.] When I came here, he of Congress elected therefrom as an American Union man, and to this principle he should stand for ever. [Applause.] When I came here, he added, I took an oath to maintain the Constitution of the United States. What does that mean? Does it not mean the Union of the States? It does, if I understand it aright. By that oath I shall stand. Whenever instructed by my immediate constituents and asked by them to withdraw myself from this House their wishes shall be complied with as soon as I receive the imformation. I shall, however, not only withdraw but resign my seat. After I do so I shall continue to be a Union man and stand under the flag of the country that gave me birth. [Long continued applause on the floor and in the galleries, intermingled with cries of "Good."]

the noor and in the gameries, increasing of "Good."]

The House then concurred in the action of the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Senate's amendments to the Deficiency bill, rejecting the Chiriqui amendment by 43 against 121, and agreeing to an appropriation of \$135,000 for the purchase of Wendell's establishment for a Government printing of the by \$8 against 67. flee by 88 against 67. Mr. HINDMAN (Dem., Ark.) said that he had been

was voted down. Then the committee reported the ordinance adopting the Constitution of the United States, and in that ordinance they go on and make a preamble and declaration of their understanding, but no conditions or reservations. Mr. J. then read the ordinance. This was adopted June 26, and South Carolina was already in the Union. So even if Virginia had made reservations South Carolina could not profit by them, for she had already adopted the Constitution. Mr. Madison received a letter from Mr. Hamilton, who stated that he had great doubt as to the ratification in New-York without conditions. One condition was that they might have permission to recede—recede was the word then—in five or seven years, if oting for appropriations to bankrupt the Treasury at as there was a little too much rascality in this

Mr. COLFAX (Rep., Ind.) called up his bill author-

tion was that they might have permission to receive receive was the word then—in five or seven years, if certain amendments were not ratified. Mr. Madison writes in reply, that if the Constitution is adopted, it must be adopted in toto, without reservation or condition. Now, I am inclined to think Mr. Madison understood this ordinance, and here is his letter, written in July, in which he said to Mr. Hamilton that the idea of a reserved right was as had as conditional rejection. Mr. COLFAX (Rep., Ind.) called up his bill authorizing the Postmaster General to suspend postal facilities in States where obstacles are interposed.

Mr. BRANCH (Dem., N. C.) opposed the bill. The Postmaster-General already has power to discontinuathe laws in such cases. When the laws cannot be enforced it would be time enough to consider such a measure as that now pending. We must either admit that the seceded States are in or out of the Union. If this bill considers them in the Union, then it is a most injurious act to withdraw from them the postal laws. If, however, it was to acknowledge that these of a reserved right was as bad as conditional rejection.
I think James Madison understood this ordinance, and
I had as soon rely on his opinion as on that of the distinguished Senator from Oregon; and I am inclined to from Oregon, with all his familiarity the subject. But the Government was laws. If, however, it was to acknowledge that these States are out of the Union, then he had no objection the bill. He knew of no better way of acknowledge

> Mr. SICKLES, (Dem., N. Y.) in addressing bimself Mr. SICKLES, Dem., N. Y.) in addressing himself to the question, said—There is a legal necessity for the passage of a bill of this character. There is no power in any of the seceding States to protect the mails of the United States. There is no power in any of the seceding States to punish any criminal offense which may be perpetrated upon the mails. As there are no Courts there which would entertain jurisdiction of any offense charged to have been committed in any of the seceding States, therefore an accessitate rei, the Government of the United States must either subject the mails to be bayered of every possible treatass and depredato the hazard of every possible trespass and depreda-ion, or else withhold them from those secoding States. Mr. HINDMAN (Dem., Ark.)—Will the gentleman

> acknowledging, as it does, the independence of the Se-ceding States, yet, Sir, my impression is, that in the Seceding States the laws of the United States not specially declared null and void, are expressly con-

med in force. Mr. SICKLES-My attention has not yet been Mr. SiCKLES—My attention has not yet been called to that extraordinary inconsistency. I have yet to hear of the principle upon which a Sovereign State asserts its independence, and still allows the laws of a foreign jurisdiction to be enforced within its boundaries; and I trust that no State holding the dignified attitude which these States claim, either as members heretofore of this Union, or as independent States, will exchange in each resider.

Mr. HINDMAN—I have no desire to interrupt the gentleman unnecessarily. I do not understand that it is the intention of the seceding States that the United States shall enforce its laws within their limits, but those laws having been enacted, and others having previously submitted to their enforcement within their limits, they of their own act, and by their own authority, provide for their future enforcement, until such time as they shall deem fit to declare their repeal. In that I see nothing derogatory to their assumption of

thority.
Mr. SICKLES-The gentlemen from Arkansas is a good lawyer, and I am quite confident if he were in-trusted with the defense of a person accused of a crime upon the mails of the United States, and the indict-nent was drawn in the State of Louisiana, charging ment was drawn in the State of Louisiana, charging that certain offences had been committed by a citizen of that State, injuring the property of the Government of the United States, he would very speedily find the means of drawing a demurrer which could not be answered, and which would effectually protect any and every offense that might be perpetrated upon the public mails of this Government. I know, Sir, that we have a mode by treaty, where we have recognized the independence of a State, or a State whose independence has already been established, of protecting or securing the protection of our property wi him the jurisdiction of a foreign State; but, Mr. Speaker, the independence of these States has not been recognized by this Govof a foreign State; but, Mr. Speaker, the independence of these States has not been recognized by this Government. It has not yet been recognized anywhere or by any Government. At least it will be conceded that it is a question in absyance. In that position the measure proposed is the only one consistent with principle. Certainly it cannot be objected to as a coercive proposition. Far from it. As such I could not yote for it. It simply amounts to this—that you propose to suspend the operation of a law the enforcenot vote for it. It simply amounts to this—that you propose to suspend the operation of a law the enforcement of which is impossible. You propose to withdraw from the jurisdiction of a secoling State your property wherein it is impossible to protect it. So far as this is a question to be considered with reference to individual d private inconvenience, the merchants of New-York will selfer in a pecuniary point of view one hundred fold nore than the merchants of the South. The second states are indebted millions upon millions to the City New-York. A large portion of this indebtedness wholly enavailable. Of the bills receivable payable by the secoding States, which matered in January and February, not twenty per cent has been paid. The balance of trade is entirely against the secoding

son of the year, when the revictances, if honorably met, are forwarded. They have not been met, I regret to know. But, Sir, they would not be safe, I maintain, under existing legislation and in the present condition of relations between the United States and the seceding States, that it would be most hazardous to forward remittances between the seceding States and the remaining States of the Union. Mr. Speaker, as I heve already remarked, I would not vote for this as a measure of coercion, but just so far as you can suspend the operation of your laws upon the seceding States you obviate the nece sity of coercive measures affirmatively pressed by the Government of the United States, Pending these disastrons events, I would confine the Government of the United States strictly, as far as it is possible to do so if consistent with the acts of the seceding States themselves, to a defensive line of policy over the public property, over the public vessels, which are indisputably ours, and especially over those places where purisdiction has been ceded to make the strictly defensive attitude, and I would defend it firmly. I would defend it adequately, I would maintain a strictly defensive attitude, and I would de-fend it firmly, I would defend it adequately, I would defend it without yielding to menaces or to attempts at fend it firmly, I would defend it adequately, I would defend it without yielding to menaces or to attempts at coercion from any quarter, whether it proceeded from the seceding States themselves, or from the allies they may seek elsewhere. [Applause.] But with reference to allimative measures of coercion, to be adopted on the part of the Government of the United States, then I would draw a broad and clear line of distinction; and especially in respect of laws the enforcement of which can only be accomplished through the aid of the magistracy. Of these, Sir, the postal laws form a distinct class. With respect to the revenue laws, they are not administered by internal machinery, at least to any considerable extent. They must be enforced as Gen. Jackson proposed to enforce them, by a ship of war lying off the harbor, and not encroaching upon the territorial jurisdiction of a seceding State. But the postal service cannot be so enforced. The postal service cannot be enforced, and adequate protection given to the mails, without placing within the territorial jurisdiction of a seceding State the armed power of the United States. I speak now especially with reference to the absence of any power to protect the property or enforce the laws by means of the Magistracy. The United States Judges have resigned, and you cannot get a jury in these Seceding States that

any power to protect the property or enforce the laws by means of the Magistracy. The United States Judges have resigned,
and you cannot get a jury in these Seceding States that
would convict a man of an offense against a jurisdiction
which they repudiated. Wherever the flag of the
United States cannot go, wherever the jurisdiction of
the United States is repelled and insulted, I would not
trust the property of the United States. If the money,
if the bullion in the Mint at New-Orleans is not safe
from spoliation, if they are willing in Louisiana to imitate the Mexican policy of spoliation upon property, from spoliation, if they are willing in Louisiana to imitate the Mexican policy of spoliation upon property, how, Sir, could you intrust your mails with the property of your citizens, with the dispatches of your Government, and with the property, also, of the Government, within the same jurisdiction. You cannot do it.

Mr. HINDMAN—Will the gentleman, under the head of spoliation, be kind enough to explain the recent proceedings in New-York City, in which the property of Southern men was pillaged?

Mr. SICKLES—I have yet to learn that the arms to which the gentleman alludes belong to Southern men. No chaimant has appeared, and I am glad to know it.

Mr. Toombs, I am reminded, sent a telegraphic dispatch of an extraordinary character to the Mayor of New-York, to which he sent a reply equally extraor-

patch of an extraordinary character to the mayor of New-York, to which he sent a reply equally extraor-dinary. (Laughter.) If I had been the Mayor of New-York, I would have sent a different answer to the message of Mr. Toombs, and especially in view of the memace and sting which was at the bottom of it; for he told the Mayor of New-York that it was important for New-York that he should know whether the act was justified. The loyalty of New-York to Southern citizens should not have received that insult from Mayor Wood. If I had been Mayor of New-York, I would, in the name of New-York, have repelled it, and have sent this naswer: "The anthorites of New-York had no information of the name of New-York had no information of New-Yo answer: "The anthorites of New-York had no information whether or no those arms were to be need in an insurrection of the character which John Brown initiated, or of the character which the State of Georgianitiated, when, before her secession, she seizes upon the forts and the arms of the United States; but in either forts and the arms of the United States; but in either event they were, as we believe, for the purposes of insurrection, and therefore, in preservation of the public peace, I seized them, and will hold them against all comers." [Applause in the galleries.] I would have sent that answer to Mr. Toombs; and I regret that the Mayor of New-York was so unmindful to what was due to the State, and to his own poetion, as to have sent the craven answer he did. But to resome the current of my argument at the point where I yielded to the integraption of my friend from Arkanas. Let us not confuse our proceedings by a failure to discriminate carafully between what we may rightfully do in the discharge of our day, and ideas. Let us not confuse our proceedings by a father to discriminate carefully between what we may rightfully do in the discharge of our duty, and what would be cruel and unwise to do in yielding to passions. To administer this Government, to protect its property, to guard its mails, to hold the scales of justice even and true ever, as between those who are and those who are not in harmony, can never be coercion, but is the simple and honest discharge of our sworn duty. To that extent I would go, no farther. The President of the United States has solemnly amounced to the people of this country that it will not adopt the policy of coercion. It has not been adopted. The Congress of the United States, in the presence of events which all concede to be revolution, has abstained from any and every measure of coercion. Yet we have no response to this policy which only subjects us to the charge of being pusillanimons because it is conceived in torbearance, in traternal affection, in the hope that peace may be restored; for if we were to accept a declaration that there shall be no appeal except to the law, then, Sir, none of us would like to be held reepousible for suffering a series of events which have reduced this Government, if it were powerless indeed to prevent Government, if it were powerless indeed to prevent them or to escape their consequences, to a condition among the nations of the earth as contemptible as that which it has heretofore occupied has been lofty. Now, Sir, there has been no coercish attempted. On the contrary, every pledge expressed and implied, so far as this Government is concerned, has been against it; and advantage has been taken of those pledges and of that policy to degrade our flag, to commit acts of spoliation are contracted to the policy of the contraction of the committee of the contraction of t upon our property, to repudiate our jurisdiction, to enable the Cabinets of Europe to sit in council as they are sitting at this moment, not upon the "sick man," Turkey, which they have had before them for years, but upon the paralyzed and impotent United States of America, and to determine what they will do, and what America, and to determine what they will do, and what share they will appropriate to themselves in the dismemberment of the Confederacy, and in the confessed and demonstrated inability of the Government of the United States to make its jurisdiction respectable and respected. I would not like to be held responsible, as one member of this body, for such a state of things. If I did not defend and justify the forbenrance of the Government, and fend and justify the forbearance of the Government, and my own silence to this hour, upon the hope that such forbearance, while it might subject as to misconstruc-tion elsewhere, while it might bring pain to the heart of every patriot in the land, would lead to peace and reconcillation, and that good would come out of it. Now, str, with reference to the suggestion of the dis-tinguished gentleman from North Carolins, deprecating the acadication of such a measure as this upon his the application of such a measure as this State—his loyal, his noble, his gallant State; State of Maryland, or any other State which yet re-mains within the Union, where we have Courts, where we have a magistracy, where we have the means of enforcing the laws legitimately and regularly. Why, sir, I venture to say that no man in this house wo be guilty of the offense and the insult to the loyalty

gularly infortunate if the gentlemen from New-York understood me as saying that I apprehended that this law would be executed in North Carolina by discontinuing the mail service. What I said was this, and the position which I took, and the one to which the gentleman from New-York must address himself if he gentleman from New-York must address himself if he desires to reply to me, was, that when this law has been executed, in the State of Mississippi, for instance, a citizen of North Carolina who has property in Mississippi, or who has family connections in Mississippi, or who, from any other cause, has occasion to have communication by letter with the State of Mississippi, cannot have his letter transmitted to its destination, because when it comes to the border of Mississippi that Government refuses to carry it any further itself, and

upon North Carolina in any degree approaching the inconvenience which would operate upon my own constituents. We send thousands of letters to Louisiana,
Georgia, and Mississippi, where North Carolina sends
one. I deprecate that inconvenience. I regret it, and
could wish it were otherwise, but it is unavoidable. By
and by, should there be no reconciliation, should the
people of the different sections agree to separate, having found it impossible to get along together, undoubtedly when that state of things arises, postal arrangements will be entered into like the postal conventions with foreign nations, like the postal convention
which now exists in the Zollverein, or like the postal
arrangement which exists between this country and
Canada, to which the gentleman refers. At the proper
time, when the real character of our relations with these Any not been paid, time, when the real character of our relations with these satisfaction. It so turned out that we were immunifacturer must depend on the South for supplies of the balance of trade is entirely against the seconding. States becomes an established fact, it would be madness to remark, but I was willing to rear to refuse to enter into a proper stipulation of the lates.

ordinary character which enters into the conventions between independent and distinct people. But that is not the question now. This Congress is in no position to recognize anything but the normal condition to recognize any new relations. It must be derived from some new grant of authority; and, in the meantime, what will you do? Will you make a failure of your Government? Will you preserve and enforce the respect due to its flag, and give the protection which rightfully belongs to its property, or not? That is the simple question. Certainly, Sir, I am sure that the chivalrous men who are leading this movement in the Southern States will scorn to receive the benefits of our postal laws while they repudiate our revenue laws and insult our flag. They must mean one thing or another. They cannot intend to remain, like Mohammed's coffia, between heaven and earth, neither in or out of the Union, getting all the benefits that they or out of the Union, getting all the benefits that they can secure and subjecting us to all its burdens. What do they say? They say they are willing to accept the postal service, we paying for it, but they will not allow us to collect the revenue which would go toward

defraying the expenses.

Mr. BRANCH (Dem., N. C.)—I would ask the gen-tleman from New-York to specify in what State they have refused to allow the collection of revenue from postages ! Mr. SICKLES-O, Sir, from postages. I do not

Mr. COLFAX (Rep., Ind.)—With the gentleman's permission, I will state that some of the postmasters in Alabama, when drafts have been drawn upon them by the Sixth Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department, have answered that they would wait un-til they could ascertain the action of their State before

paying the drafts.

Mr. BRANCH—These are cases of individual post-Mr. BRANCH—These are cases of individual post-masters. But I would ask the gentleman from Indiana if he has any information that in any instance in the States that have attempted to secode the public author-ities have interfered with the collection of the revenue from postages? I would ask him this additional ques-tion, while I am up, whether the Postmaster-General has not, under existing laws, full power to discontinue the service, in all such cases as he has alluded to, by abolishing the offices, or even discontinuing the mail service entirely?

rvice entirely?

Mr. COLFAX-I will answer the gentleman, that
is cridered in the Post-Office Department that Mr. COLFAA—I will answer the gentleman, that there is evidence in the Post-Office Department that the mails are tampered with in the States that claim to have seceded, and there is no authority by which you can protect the letters against being tampered with. A man may take letters that do not belong to him from the mail in the public streets and open them, and there is no tribunal before which he can be brought for that offense. I will add, that it is well known that the currencedence between this Government and Major correspondence between this Government and Major Anderson at Fort Sumter was stopped by the authority of the Governor of South Carolina, until the Governor saw fit to allow it to continue, and it is now continued my SICKLES—I did not mean to state that the Con

vention or Legislature of any State had by law taken the position which I adverted to. I meant to say that practically, and as a matter of argument, that was their attitude, and that logically it must before long find its position in their legislation. I suppose, Sir, that gentlemen holding public positions as Postmasters in those States pay over what they receive to the Sub-Treasuries in their vicinity, and then, Sir, as we have seen in Louisiana, the State authorities, after it has been collected in one mass, appropriate it to the local Govern-vernment. In that way all the revenues from the postal service, and all the deposits belonging to the United States in those Sub-Treasuries are secured to the insurgent States; and frequently in the sub-treasuries and mints in those States there are large treasures and mints in those States there are independent amounts of money belonging to private individuals, which are placed there upon deposit, placed their for coinage, placed there to be weighted, and placed there to be stamped for exportation. We have no means of protecting that private property in any of those States, and for the same reason that I would have suspended and for the same reason that I would have suspended the mint at New-Orleans a month ago if a proposition had been brought forward for that purpose, because I could not anticipate the security of the public and pri-vate property there, for that very identical reason I will now, in view of these acts of spoliation, withdraw the mails from a jurisdiction where they cannot be protected. Mr. Speaker, we must not close our eyes to the new phases which are they accessively not appendix secression moveevents have successively put upon the secession move-ment. It originated, Sir, as a peaceful remedy for grievances. As such it had thousands and tens of thou-sands of men at the North who were disposed to meet it on midway ground, and say, "If you cannot abide with us, bitter as the lesson may be, we will yield to your appeals for a separation." That was the Decemyour appeals for a separation." That was the December phase of the secession movement. In January it assumed a new attitude. No longer peaceable, no longer disposed to await the consent or the deliberations of the Northern States, forcible possession was taken of our forts, and arsenals, and arms, and we were menaced in advance with all the terrors of civil war, and degradation to our flag and jurisdiction was indicted upon us. When this new phase of the secession movement was presented, those friends of the Southern cause who, up to December, defended it manfully, became only the apologists of the erring acts of their friends. In February it assumes yet a new phase. I can only characterize it as the Mexican method of revolution. When Robles and Miramon and Santa Anna are engaged in revolutionary movements, and, a Government conducts of specie comes within and, a Government conducts of specie comes within their reach, it is seized upon, and they say, "We will count every dollar of the coin, and when we settle our quarrel with you, why, then the money will be all

Mr. WINSLOW (Dem., N. C.)—I would ask the gentleman if he has any information that any money whatever belonging to the Government of the United States has been seized by the Governments of the seceding States?

Department.

Mr. WINSLOW-I speak now with reference to

Sub-Treasuries.
Mr. SICKLES-I speak of the bullion belonging to

the United States, about nine tuns of silver, seized the other day in New-Orleans.

Mr. WINSLOW—Does the gentleman rely upon

ewspaper reports?
Mr. SICKLES—No, upon official information.
Mr. WINSLOW—The same as that published in the

newspapers.

Mr. SICKLES—Substantially the same, but worse, a m sorry to say. There has been another mint seized in Georgia, which is to be held for our behelft at some in Georgia, which is to be held for our behelit at some future day in the general settlement. Now, that may be very proper, but I am not disposed to put the mails in the same process of liquidation, because the receivable drafts and warrants on the Sub-Treasuries, and warrants on the Postmasters in the Seceding States, and all the machinery of the Government which relates to the public funds, would not be in a good condition of administration under such circumstances. But to resume at the point where I yielded to my esteemed friend from North Carolina, and to bring these remarks to a close, I want to call the attention of gentleman again to these new phases which this movement, in the progress of events, yielding this movement, in the progress of events, yielding entirely to the passions of the hour and repudiating reason, has assumed. In November it was peaceable secession. We could agree to that I am for it. In January it was forcible secession; and then, Sir, the friends of peaceable secession in the North were transformed into timid apolein the North were transformed into timid apologists. In February it is spoliation and war. Armies are raised under the guns of forts belonging to the United States, the jurisdiction of which has been ceded to us by the solemn acts of the seceding States. Measures of open war yielded to Mexican spoliations, and I say, in the presence of this new and last phase of the secession movement, that it can have no friends in the North, it can have no apologists in the North, but there will soon be no exception to the general demunciation which it must meet with from the loval and patriotic which it must meet with from the loyal and patriotic

itizens of this country.

The morning hour here expired. The consideration of the report of the Committee of

hirty-three was resumed.
Mr. HUGHES (Dem., Md.) traced the history of the count one being the election of a President on a strict-geographical and sectional issue, representing prin-ples hostile to the rights and interests of the South. e advocated the Crittenden propos'tion as a reason-

The Robotated the Critectura property able basis of adjustment.

The House passed Mr. Stanton's resolution about extending the time before the Commissioner of Patents to take testimony against the extension of McCormick's reaping-machine patent.

Recess from 4 till 7 p. m.

Mr. LOGAN (Dem., Ill.) opposed coercion or war in the accorded States. We must regard the revo-

gainst the second States. We must regard the revolation as accomplished, and can treat with them only in a peaceful manner. He commeled concession and compromise. Let all come together in the spirit which actuated the patriot fathers, and not as partisans, who adhere to more party platforms in preference to the Union, to save the Union. He was willing to vote or only proposition, and sacrifice every opinion he ever stertained. He wished to conciliate the Conservative and of the South, that they, helding the national dag none hand, and granulus the University of the South.

and agracious framers on the Country within truthin it seeds for its own destruction. None of them considered that a State had a right to second. He argued that the South should have equal rights in the Ferriteries with the North-His State had abundant reason to complain of the aggressions of the North, but this was no reason why the Union should be dissolved. When the dogmas of the Republican platform come to be put into practice then it would be time to revolt.

Kentucky had never regarded the Government as oppressive.
Mr. TRIMBLE (Rep., Ohio) expressed his confidence that the Union, threatened as it was, would yet be preserved. He then gave the reasons why he would not support the Crittenden proposition. Adjourned.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-FEE. 5.-Before THE FOWLER POST-OFFICE DEPALCATION-SUIT AGAINST HIS SURETIES.

The United States against George Law and Gustavns A. Conover.-This is an action commenced on the special equity side of this Court, in which the United States seek to hold the defendants responsible on their bond for \$75,060, given for the faithful performance, by Isaac V. Fowler, of his duties as Postmaster of th City of New-York. Messrs, Law and Conover claim that they are not liable on two grounds-

First: The bond was never authorized or executed. an understanding having been had that Mr. Oliver Charlick was to be a party to it; that, as soon as the signatures, of Messrs. Law and Conover were obtained, the bond was sent to the Post-Office Department, without Mr. Charlick becoming a party to it. Second : That Mr. Fowler's appointment was in

May, 1858, but the alleged execution of the bond did not take place until September following, when the distress warrant was issued against Mesars. Law and Conover. That in the intervening time, there were large deficiencies in Mr. Fowler's official accounts. which the Department was cognizant of, and the knowledge of which was withheld from the alleged sureties. When the case was called on for trial George Law was in Court. District-Attorney Roosevelt and James W. Gerard appear for the United States, and Charle O'Conor and H. W. Robinson for Messrs. Law and Conover. Judge Hilton who was commissioned to obtain the signatures to the bond was present as a witness in the case. Mr. O'Conor offered in evidence the deposition of Mr. Fowler, taken by commission in Havana. District-Attorney Roosevelt objected to it as inadmissible, inasmuch as Fowler was an interested witness and not entitled to credit. The Court admitted the deposition, subject to objection, and it was read. At the conclusion of the reading, the Court ad-

journed.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAT.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Preferred auses.—Nos 2. 12. Enumerated—Nos. 313, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 9 to 39, inclusive.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part I.—Nos. 201, 37, 227, 225, 229, 201, 305, 307, 309, 311, 315, 317, 321, 323, 327, 328, 235, 337, 339.

to 159, 22, 91.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Part I.—Nos. 139, 649, 1147; 1149, 1151, 211, 91, 391, 1153, 1159, 1161, 1165, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1175, 1175.

Part II.—Nos. 412, 498, 489, 144, 18, 142, 234, 162, 636, COMMON PLEAS.—Part II.—Nos. 205, 206, 1200 to/1919, 51, 85. Part II.—Nos. 159 to 163, 1634, 166, 168, 173, 130, 13, 75, 336, 104, 106.

Movements of Ocean Steamers. 

LATEGRATION OF SAME SAME SAME SAME SAME	* LIVETUNE * * * * * * * *	** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	THE REAL PROPERTY.
Mississippi	.New-York		eb. 9
Etna	.New-York		eb. 3
Bohemian	.Portland	Liverpool	eb. 9
Arabia	.New-York	Liverpool	eb. 13
Kedar	New-York	Liverpool	eb, 14
Anglo Saxon	.Portland		eb. 16
New-York	New-York		eb. 16
	New-York	Glasgow	eb. 15
Cauada	Boeton	Liverpool	leb. 10
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	eb. 23
Jura	New-York	Liverpool	eb. 28
	TO ARRIV		
New-York	Southampton	New-YorkJ	an. 19
United Kingdom		New-YorkJ	an, 19
Vien L.	Liverpool	New-YorkJ	ati. 23

## Passengers Sailed

In steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, &c.-Mr. and Mra. Gardner, Miss Emma Barker, B. S. Huntingdon, J. Larkey, F. Cohen, Kennish, J. French, Geo. Danwell, H. T. Moore, A. D. Black, E. H. Williams, and 2 in steerage.

Passengers Arrived
In steamship Augusta, from Savanaah-Misses Wright, Johnston, Mrs. Neufville, Mrs Larcombe, Miss Larcombe, E. Poindexter, wife and four children; R. W. Woodbridge, Capt. Elzey, and Lieut. Long, U. S. A.; E. M. Jefferson, M. F. Woodroff, L. Long, G. W. Kingsley and lady, J. G. Hoyt, M. Medins, Ch. Martin, C. Faller, W. and J. Boone, W. H. Chapman, G. R. Simpson, J. H. Walker, E. F. Neufville, E. C. Rolleck, Capt. Semp. F. R. Pond, and W. Prandicton. The Augusta she brings, Company E 2d Artillery, under command of Capt. Fleey, from U. S. Arsenal at Augusta.

In brig Alice Franklin, from Ardronna—Capt. Smith, of Boston.

## MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-YORK ...... Pan &

Cleared.

Cleared.

Steamships—Quaker City, Shufeldt, Havana, Hargors & Co.; Jamestown, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludiam & Heincken; Mentgomety, Berry, Savannah, H. B. Cronwell & Co.; Karnak (Br.); Mensurier, Nassan, E. Cunard.

Ships—America, Salter, Liverpool, D. & A. Kingsland & Satton; Gilbert, Terry, Hamburg, L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Bark—M. Mietcelf, Snowman, Montevideo, G. Savery.

Brigs—Elliott, Farqular, Bristol, R. Marsh; Socrates (Dan.); Hummert, Exeter, Eng., A. Wendt & Co.; Sunny South, Harvey, Cape Town, Bashford, Moulton & Co.; Ecko, Rice, Portsurer, Cape Town, Bashford, Moulton & Co.; Ecko, Rice, Portsurer, Cape Town, Bashford, Moulton & Co.; Ecko, Rice, Portsurer, Cape Town, Bashford, Moulton & Co.; Ecko, Rice, Portsurer, Cape Town, New York, Bert, Son & Co.

Schooners—S. C. Evans, Hammond, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.; Masonic, Ferry, Bathanst, R. F. Buck & Co.; W. Glexander, Tucker, Havans, W. W. Russell, Allance, Ireland, Plymouth, T. O. Benton & Co.; D. B. Warner, Carrow, Charleson; N. Chase, Dosne, S. Pierre, T. B. Chase, Triumph, Artis, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; J. B. Austin, Davis, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; J. B. Austin, Davis, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee, J. B. Buck, Triumph, Artis, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee, J. B. Austin, Davis, Philadelphia, Steuher—Delaware, Cannon, Philadelphia, F. Perkina.

Arrived.

Steamship Augusts. Woodhult, Savannah, mdse. and pass to S. L. Mitchill & Son. Monday, 4th, 11:30 a. m., N. of Hatteray, exchanged signals with steamship Alabama, for Savannah. Steamship Keystone State, Marshman, Savannah, mdse. to Thos. Richardson & Co. Steamship Locust Point, French, Savannah, mdse. to H. B. Comwell & Co.

Steamship Locust Point, French, Savannah, indse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Bark D. Godfrey (of Boston), Cobb. Foo Chow Sept. 6, teast &c., to Brown Broths, & Co. Stopped 2 days at Anjier; cleared Java Head Nov. 4, passed Cape Good Hope Dec. 12, crossed the Equator Jan. 6, in Ion. 33 W. Jan. 22, lat. 23 N., Ion. 63 So W., spoke schr. Catharine, Latchum, 15 days from Ocracoke for Barticles. adoes. Brig Alice Franklin (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.), Clements, Ar-

Brig Alice Franklin (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.), Clements, Ardrossan via Bernuda (where she put in in distress) 35 days, coal and iron to Sturges & Co. Experienced heavy W. and N. W. gales; was blown off several times. Jan 17, lat. 39 30, lon. 72, during a N. W. gale, shifted cargo, lost and split sails, and threw overhoard 60 turn iron to lighten the vessel.

Brig Panols, Planamer, New Orleans 12 days, via Newport 1 day, sugar and nodessees to Robson & Fosdick. Jan. 30, off Barnegat, took a heavy gale from N. W.; was blown 50 miles, splitting sails, &c.; put into Newport for repairs.

Brig Nicola (Italian), Benedetta, Gudad Bolivar 30 days, hides to Aymar & Co. Itss experienced very heavy weather, and is leaky.

Brig Stadt Basel (Bremen), Walbrabe, Rio Janeiro 56 days, coffee to G. Westield & Hallett: vessel to Ruger Bros. Brig San Autonio (of Philadelphia), Collins, New-Orleans 15 days, angar and molasses to master. Schr. E. B. Nickerson, Nickerson, Gloucester 3 days, 6sh to

raster.
Schr. J. Rusling, Clark. New-Haven 2 days, for Elizabethport.
Steamer New-London, Smith, New-London, mide, and para to

Steamer New-London, Smith, New-London, more and park t. H. Bockwell.

H. Bockwell.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, mose, to I. Odell.

Steamer Albatross, Jones, Providence, mose, to I. Odell.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, mose, to I. Odell.

BELOW—Barkentine Flectwing, Jones, from Apalachicola.

Brig Conductor, from Turk's Island.

Also, I brig, unknown.

Montagnery, Savannah, Jamestow.

Also, I brig, unknown.
SAILED—Steamships Montgomery, Savannah; Jameetowa
torfolk, Ac.; Karnak, Nassan, N. P., and Havana.
WIND—Sunsel, from S. S. W.

Disasters, &c.

THE BR. SHIP GLENLYON, from Savannah for Liverpool, pre-riously reported abandoned at sea, had a cargo of 2,683 bales cot-on, 122 bbls, rosin, valued at \$161,000.

SHEET MUSIC at REDUCED PRICES. SHEET MUSIC at REDUCTED

The following splendid collection for 50 cents:

Ever of Thre, Song, Fooloy Hall—Land of My Youngest and
Holiest Feelings—The Herdaman's Mountain Home. Sience and
Holiest Feelings—The Herdaman's Mountain Home. Sience and
Harrah for the Bounets of Blue—Dear Mary Wake From Slunharrah for the Bounets of Blue—Dear Mary Wake From Slunber—Rovers Ruliers of the Sea—Oh, The Sweet to Think, Evening Song—Green Grow the Rushes, Oh.—Dear Voices of Home—
Simon the Celluer.
Fourteen popular Songs and eight charming Pisne Pieces, all
Collections agent to all parts of the Union. Address arricen popular Songs and the Union. Address of cents, sent to all parts of the Union. Address of cents, sent to all parts of the Union. Address of cents, sent to all parts of the Union. Address of cents, sent to all parts of the Union. Address of cents, sent to all parts of the Union. Address of cents, sent to all parts of the Union. Address of cents, sent to all parts of the Union. Address of cents, sent to all parts of the Union. Address of cents, sent to all parts of the Union. Address of cents, sent to all parts of the Union. Address of cents, sent to all parts of the Union. Address of cents, sent to all parts of the Union. Address of the Union. A

No. 488 Broadway, New York.

DUNNIRK EXPRESS at 7 a. m., for Dankirk, Buffelo,
Conomolalgous, and principal Stations.

MAIL at \$150 a. m., for Dankirk and intermediate Stations.

This Train remains over night at Elmira.

WAY at \$130 p. m., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations.

mediate Stations.

NIGHT EXPRESS, daily, at 5 p. m., for Dunkirk, Bushle,
NIGHT EXPRESS, daily, at 5 p. m., for Dunkirk, Bushle,
Namandaigm, and geineipal Stations. The train of Saturday solds
and dail Train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

(ALAS, MINOT, General Sup't.

ment.

Mesers, McKEAN (Rep., N. Y.) and STANION (Rep., Ohio) severally interrupted the gentleman, raising the point that he was not confining biaself to a mere personal explanation.

Mr. BOULIGNY (S. Am., La.) said his colleague was making his last speech here, and certainly it was

not polite to interrupt him.

Mr. TAYLOR (Dem., La.) said those who remain here will have an opportunity to reply to his remarks, if they desired to do so. He proceeded to show that co-

of that material as a single county in Arkansas. It was not only proper for the interests of trade, but for the comfort and happiness of the mess of the people and mankind, that if separation is to take place, it should be peaceable. To-morrow, probably, another State will go out of the Union. If the army shall be used in the effort to take possession of any portion of the South, even the territory, and if the navy shall be used to blockade any Southern port, he would tell the gentleman it would be an act of war, and from this would leap the firm nationality of the Southern people.

Mr. SICKLES (Dem., N. Y.)—As the gentleman is disposed to discuss the question of war and peace, and as he discusses every question with signal ability, I desire to inquire of him if a blockade be an act of war, whether, in his judgment, war has not already been initiated by the measures of a yet more aggressive character, namely, the seizure of the United States forts, of a public vessel-of-war of the United States and the spoliation of the mint and the public moneys of the United States! That if this be so, then are not the measures of the Government of which he has spoken essentially defensive in their character, and rendered imperative upon the people and the Government of the United States in their character, and rendered imperative upon the people and the Government of the United States in their character, and rendered imperative upon the people and the Government of the United States in protection of their dignity.

of that material as a single county in Arkaneas. It

them into obedience, but repelling hostile invaders, to prevent them from being made use of for the purpose of maintaining so monstrous a doctrine.

Mr. SPINNER (Rep., N. Y.) raised the point of order, that by the showing of the gentleman, who was not a member of this House, he was justifying the seizure of forts and money of the United States, taken superscriptions.

upted.
Mr. TAYLOR repeated that on the first attack on the

Mr. BOULIGNY asked the privilege of making an

to his doing so, said he would withdraw if the gentle-man was going to make a Union speech. Mr. JOHN COCHRANE—Oh! don't object. We

proposition he voted "No.

Mr. CRAIG (Dem., Mo.) introduced a joint resolution
providing for the recovery of certain stelen Indian
bonds. Referred to the Select Committee on that

formed, the Constitution ratified, and the provision made, for what? For the admission of new States. If the express grant to admit be given, Law that the Constraints new States. If the express grant to admit be given, I say that the Government can exercise all the incidents necessary to carry the admission into effect. Then we come to the State of Alabama, as the Senator seems to be so familiar with things of that sort. An act to enable the people of Alabama to form a Constitution and a State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, was approved March 2, 1819, and the people accepted it with this passage: "This ordinance is hereby declared unrevocable without the consent of the United States." There is the compact. Yet it is ing the independence of these States than by with drawing from them the postal benefits of the Govern-

eld to me for a moment !
Mr. SICKLES—With pleasure.
Mr. HINDMAN—While I shall vote for this bill,

ontinue in such position.

Mr. HINDMAN—I have no desire to interrupt the

those States of thinking of such a proposition. In its application it can only be extended, in the nature of things, to States which have by their own solemn act repudiated our jurisdiction and deprived us of all possimeans of protecting our property except by force of Mr. BRANCH (Dem., N. C.)—I must have been sin-

Government refuses to carry it any further itself, and will make no arrangement with Mississippi for carry-ing on such letter, as the merchant of New-York has arrangements made for him to carry his letters into the nterior of Conada.

Mr. SICKLES—I am obliged to the gentleman from North Carolina for calling my attention to the distinc-tion which he has made. It escaped my notice, though I gave his remarks that attention which I siways pay to whatever falls from his lips. The argument, then, of the gentleman from North Carolina is one of mere personal inconvenience. But that does not operate upon North Carolina in my degree approaching the in-

men of the South, that they, forming the material and in one hand, and grasping the Union with the other, may put to rout the Disunionists.

Mr. TAPPAN (Rep., N. H.) addressed the House in opposition to Secession and Compromise.

Mr. MOORE (Dem., Ky.) discarded Secession as beresy and a new-fampled idea. The wise, patriotic and sugnetions framers of the Constitution did not important to the constitution of the constitution